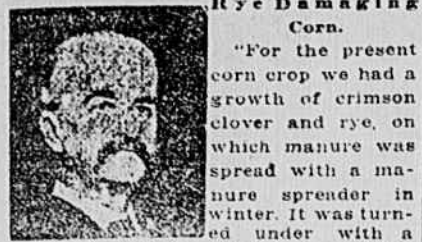


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



W. F. Massey, three-horse dis-

Rye Damaging Corn.
"For the present corn crop we had a growth of crimson clover and rye, on which manure was spread with a manure spreader in winter. It was turned under with a plow, having been disked over before turning. Some of the rye had grown to maturity. But the corn had not been satisfactory. It has dried in places, and does not promise a heavy yield; has yellow leaves half-way up the stalks. What is the trouble? I think that the mature condition of the rye has caused all the damage. Sowing crimson clover with rye to turn under makes it necessary to allow the rye to grow too late, and when the rye has headed and gotten strawy it is slow to decay, and will cause damage to the corn from drought in the loose soil. I think your mistake was in using the rye. If you had had rye alone, it could have been turned under green, and in that state would have decayed rapidly and done no damage. But you had to wait on the clover, and that made the turning of the rye too late. Here where I live we have a level, sandy soil and I have never seen corn here where clover was turned under, and the fringing of yours is due, I believe, to the mature condition of the rye."

Beef Cattle for Virginia.
"What do you consider the best breed of cattle for beef in this State? I have been out of the stock breeding and feeding business for over twenty-five years, and might not be considered a good authority on this subject. Hence I can only speak from old experience and recent observation. If I was feeding beefs in Washington, Tidewater, Montgomery or any of the grass sections of Southwest Virginia and the Valley, I think I would stick to the shorthorns and their grades. But east of the Blue Ridge I believe that the best breed is the Polled Angus. Individually they are not so heavy as the shorthorns and Herefords, and hence better suited to the thinner pastures. But for finish and quality, they are hard to beat, and in recent years I have noticed that the shorthorns have topped the market in Chicago more frequently than any other breed of beef cattle."

This is the result of my observation. For beef, keep a breed that has been bred for beef quality, and for dairy purposes a breed that has been bred for half-and-half animals, dual purpose as they are called. Some shorthorn breeders contend that dairy shorthorns are the best. There may be some shorthorn individuals that have been bred to dairy form, but they are no longer the best of beef animals. And I would that the late Colonel Bowman, when he quit the shorthorns and took up dairy cows, took the Jerseys, and not the dairy shorthorns, though he was one of the best shorthorn breeders. A beef grown needs the best bred beef animal, and the dairyman the best bred milk cattle. A dairyman cannot afford to sacrifice dairy products in order to raise real calves."

Silos and Silage.
"Is not a pit lined with concrete as good a silo as one aboveground? What is the value of corn ensilage as compared with clover hay, and how much will make a daily ration for a good-sized cow? Will silage left over from winter keep good for summer? I have used underground silos with concrete walls and did not find that they kept the silage as well as wooden silos aboveground, as there was a constant condensation of moisture on the walls that did damage to the ensilage. Then the getting out of the silage from an underground pit is an expensive and troublesome thing. A tall wooden silo aboveground, with a series of short doors, making the emptying far more easy and rapid. Some are using concrete silos aboveground and claim that they keep the silage perfectly, while others have the same experience. I had found that there is a good deal of damaged silage next the cold walls, where the fermentation has not been so rapid. I have always figured that corn silage is worth about one-third of the price of timothy hay. But recently one of the stations has found by careful experiment that the feeding value of the corn ensilage was equal to one-half of that of clover hay. If this is true it will certainly be worth more than half as much as timothy hay for cattle feeding. When I was feeding silage to milk cows I found that I had to vary the amount fed with the individual, and that as an average thirty-five pounds any day was a fair feed, each feed being supplemented with a pound or more of cottonseed meal sprinkled on or mixed with the silage. This was the best way to feed the cottonseed meal. Then my cows had a tin in winter to racks under shelter filled with silage hay. For economy of construction and good keeping quality I prefer the round wooden silo. A veterinary friend tells me that I am out of date, and that the concrete silos are best. I did not find that so, but if they have been made so that they do better than they did for me, I have no objection to any one using them if they can afford them. Ensilage is as good in summer as winter, and comes in nicely at times when the dry weather has cut the pasture short. Any left from winter will mold over the top, but will keep all right."

Beans Failing to Bear.
"On two acres of land where we had a crop of lettuce in the spring we planted Fordhook Potato Lima beans, close of the lettuce crop between the lettuce. The lettuce was manured with stable manure and heavily fertilized in addition with a 5-7-7 commercial fertilizer, and also top dressed with nitrate

ELIXIR ALIMENTAIRE DUCRO
Sustains the Organism Without Nourishment
Effective for Debility and Want of Appetite. Recommended in TUBERCULOSIS, INFECTIONS and WASTING DISEASES, ANEMIA, CONVALESCENCE, OLD AGE and DISORDERS of the STOMACH

Sold by All Druggists
E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc.
96 Beekman Street, New York

Some wish to know after one season's experience I would advise the planting of the Copenhagen Market cabbage as an early cabbage. Yes, I would use the imported Danish seed until our growers will give us a pure bred stock of the Wakefield. I have the Charleston Wakefield, from seed sown last September. Some of them were typical heads, and were cut early, but the majority of them are late, and many have just headed big round flat heads here the middle of August, when they are nearly a year old. This may not be had for the home garden, but for a trucker it is ruinous to have the cabbages holding the land so long after they should have been sold and some other crop on the land. The Copenhagen cabbages were on long ago, of course. I know that the Charleston Wakefield is not so early as the earlier form of the Jersey Wakefield, but an early cabbage that does not head till August from fall-sown seed is a nuisance to a market man.

Early Cabbages.

LARGE INCREASE IN TAX RETURNS

Richmond Gives In Nearly \$2,000,000 More Incomes Than Heretofore.

An increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in the revenues of citizens of Richmond returned for taxation is shown in the report of Commissioners of the Revenue H. E. Tresnon, filed with State Auditor of Public Accounts C. Lee Moore yesterday. The close attention of the commissioner, coupled with an awakened interest on the part of citizens generally served to bring on the tax books about \$4,000,000 of intangible personal property not heretofore assessed.

Tax books examined by the State Auditor yesterday make the following excellent comparative showing:

Richmond City.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$ 6,840,638	\$ 7,469,651
Intangible	26,575,155	29,547,632
Incomes	3,277,887	5,229,417
Appamannock.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$183,190	\$148,080
Intangible	284,921	298,729
Incomes	4,000	13,875
Roanoke County—District No. 2.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$237,628	\$433,987
Intangible	280,353	426,065
Incomes	14,529	58,582
Rockbridge—Lexington District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$222,248	\$222,902
Intangible	484,387	596,839
Incomes	41,036	59,959
Rockbridge—Burrhead District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$127,030	\$161,830
Intangible	244,117	255,830
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Rockbridge—Kerr's Creek District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$145,227	\$170,691
Intangible	78,167	85,627
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Rockbridge—South River District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$184,872	\$184,809
Intangible	53,767	73,487
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Rockbridge—Walker's Creek District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$205,430	\$222,179
Intangible	89,620	120,461
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Rockbridge—Natural Bridge District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$193,100	\$214,620
Intangible	87,567	194,706
Incomes	3,500	3,500
Rockingham—Pilot District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$350,193	\$488,710
Intangible	256,797	440,924
Incomes	6,000	6,000
Rockingham—Stonewall District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$260,365	\$224,800
Intangible	175,965	306,580
Incomes	10,000	21,000
Rockingham—Central District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$ 499,833	\$ 638,145
Intangible	1,083,113	1,558,591
Incomes	21,348	46,400
Russell—Western District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$442,121	\$421,158
Intangible	107,833	151,286
Incomes	7,400	1,666
Russell—Eastern District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$453,050	\$515,259
Intangible	45,566	93,606
Incomes	39,378	62,278
Spotsylvania—Livingston District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$27,720	\$30,410
Intangible	41,849	47,434
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Spotsylvania—Conrads District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$158,799	\$167,441
Intangible	30,113	237,113
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Spotsylvania—Chancellor District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$113,163	\$123,309
Intangible	49,188	56,296
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Spotsylvania—Berkley District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$ 39,743	\$ 39,743
Intangible	13,471	54,638
Incomes	1,500	1,500
Shenandoah—Johnson District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$124,473	\$122,239
Intangible	61,345	61,132
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Shenandoah—Stonewall District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$234,473	\$152,239
Intangible	182,597	282,597
Incomes	2,050	10,191
Shenandoah—Davis District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$197,675	\$265,704
Intangible	139,875	163,943
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Shenandoah—Lee District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$190,130	\$213,172
Intangible	114,134	239,140
Incomes	3,000	3,000
Shenandoah—Ashby District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$211,060	\$221,516
Intangible	185,097	263,009
Incomes	9,307	9,307
Shenandoah—Madison District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$146,216	\$217,533
Intangible	44,663	115,659
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Smyth—Rich Valley District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$157,670	\$194,995
Intangible	37,570	43,990
Incomes	12,500	22,000
Smyth—Marble District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$297,280	\$361,680
Intangible	265,120	361,042
Incomes	6,000	6,000
Smyth—St. Clair District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$128,251	\$131,251
Intangible	43,937	56,587
Incomes	3,000	3,000
Stafford—District No. 1.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$181,121	\$205,792
Intangible	27,245	49,833
Incomes	2,000	2,000
Stafford—District No. 2.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$142,925	\$142,909
Intangible	16,049	21,291
Incomes	1,000	1,000
Sussex—District No. 1.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$252,690	\$281,880
Intangible	120,624	161,620
Incomes	4,500	2,500
Sussex—District No. 2.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$255,261	\$277,727
Intangible	181,193	222,770
Incomes	7,725	15,500
Tazewell—Maiden Spring District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$219,510	\$337,710
Intangible	109,951	156,478
Incomes	2,000	4,500
Tazewell—Jefferson District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$128,327	\$305,041
Intangible	501,136	516,636
Incomes	24,670	22,632
Tazewell—Clear Fork District.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$270,987	\$423,514
Intangible	132,035	208,165
Incomes	12,727	11,910
Warwick.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$178,150	\$187,320
Intangible	31,364	42,059
Incomes	1,000	6,000
Washington—District No. 1.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$399,548	\$400,290
Intangible	178,997	268,580
Incomes	5,000	15,000
Washington—District No. 2.	1912.	1913.
Tangible	\$391,206	\$463,750
Intangible	41,215	31,355
Incomes	10,100	18,550

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

"I have been growing sweet potatoes for fifteen years, from 6,000 to 10,000 bushels annually. I have two potato-houses, with concrete floor and fourteen-inch double walls filled with sawdust, and a nine-foot hallway, so that a loaded wagon can be driven through when end doors are open. Have had good success in keeping potatoes till the past two seasons, and have lost 1,000 bushels from a dryrot. Please tell me what you know about the dryrot, and how I can prevent the same. I believe it is a germ, and that when the houses are heated to a curing temperature they grow and start the rot. But how are we to find the exact temperature needed to keep them down? Is there any way to rid my barns of the germs, if this is true? Without knowing any more in regard to your treatment of the potatoes, it is hard to advise."

A good sweet potato curing house should have an abundance of ventilation, especially overhead, and the ventilators should be kept open when drying after the potatoes are in. While the potatoes are sweating the temperature should be maintained at about 85 to 90 degrees till they have dried off. So long as the skin can be scratched easily they are still uncured. After that I believe there is more danger from dry rot if the temperature is kept too high. After the curing I think that a temperature not higher than 50 degrees is better than a higher one, for the cured potatoes at a high temperature will simply dry up without any real fungus disease. And I am sure that all sure that dry rot is a fungus trouble. I am inclined to think your trouble comes from too high a temperature after curing. In any event, it will be well to spray the interior of the houses thoroughly with a strong solution of formaldehyde, say a pint of the commercial formaldehyde in twenty gallons of water, wetting every crevice and the floor."

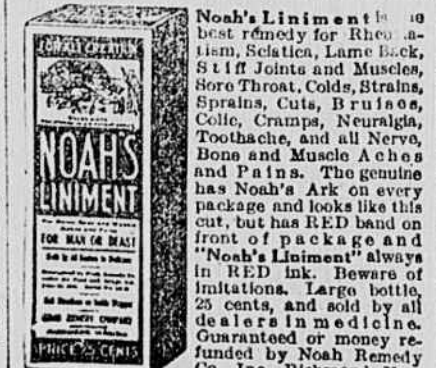
San Jose Scale Insect.

"Is there a remedy for the San Jose scale? It is among my fruit trees, just starting on the older ones. I bought from an agent a few trees that were infected, and did not know the trouble till they all died? You can keep the San Jose scale in submission, but we will probably never get rid of it entirely, and must spray thoroughly and regularly every fall and spring in the dormant season. It is best to spray with the lime-sulphur wash in the fall after the leaves drop, and again in the spring before the buds swell."

On a large scale it is best to prepare the wash by boiling the lime and sulphur, but where there are only a few trees it is best to buy the prepared concentrate and dilute it for use. You can make the self-boiled lime sulphur more easily, and this can be used to keep the scale in check during the summer, and then use the concentrated in fall and winter. To make this put eight pounds of fresh lime in a barrel and pour on water enough to cover it. Mix eight pounds of flowers of sulphur into a paste and add this as soon as the lime begins to boil. Keep the mixture stirred while boiling, and when the slaking is done add water enough to make fifty gallons. It is important to add the cold water as soon as the lime is slaked, as the allowing it to remain hot will develop sulphides that will injure the leaves. Strain it into the spraying machine and it is ready to use."

To make the concentrated lime-sulphur slake in an iron pot in which it can be boiled fifteen pounds of fresh lime. Merely cover it with water, and add fifteen pounds of sulphur while it is slaking. Then add water to about ten gallons and boil the mixture till it becomes either a deep green or orange red, as it will be either. Then add water to make it fifty gallons. This is used only in the dormant season, but if a gallon and a half of this stock mixture is added to fifty gallons of water and two pounds of lead arsenate are mixed with it, this dilute solution can be used when the trees are in leaf, as the lead arsenate will not only act as an insecticide, but will prevent the burning of the foliage."

Early Cabbages.
Some wish to know after one season's experience I would advise the planting of the Copenhagen Market cabbage as an early cabbage. Yes, I would use the imported Danish seed until our growers will give us a pure bred stock of the Wakefield. I have the Charleston Wakefield, from seed sown last September. Some of them were typical heads, and were cut early, but the majority of them are late, and many have just headed big round flat heads here the middle of August, when they are nearly a year old. This may not be had for the home garden, but for a trucker it is ruinous to have the cabbages holding the land so long after they should have been sold and some other crop on the land. The Copenhagen cabbages were on long ago, of course. I know that the Charleston Wakefield is not so early as the earlier form of the Jersey Wakefield, but an early cabbage that does not head till August from fall-sown seed is a nuisance to a market man.



You Can Solve To-Day's Contest Picture If You Have a Catalogue

All the 77 correct titles to the 77 Booklovers' Contest pictures are in the catalogue waiting to be found. No book knowledge is necessary to win first prize. And you can start right now, getting all pictures to date FREE.

What the Booklovers' Contest Is

It simply consists of 77 pictures, one published each day in this paper, and each picture representing the title of a book. To those most successful in telling what book titles the pictures represent will be given absolutely FREE the wonderful prizes.

A catalogue has been issued which contains the very book titles from which the 77 pictures have been drawn to represent. This catalogue is a list of over 5,000 book titles, and you do not have to be a reader of books to enter this great Booklovers' Game. The Answer Book enables you to make ten answers to each picture, yet you need but one copy of each picture. This saves you the cost of extra pictures and coupon on which to make extra answers, and all you have to do is to paste the picture in the space provided for it, and then below the picture write down your answer or answers to it in the spaces ruled off for this purpose.

All of the pictures published to date are given to you free with the Catalogue and Answer Book, so there is no reason why you should not start in the game to-day. Get the catalogue and Answer Book, all the pictures published to date free, and start to solve the pictures. You can do it, and easily, too. What prize are you going to make up your mind to win?

START TO-DAY.
Catalogues, 35 cents at the office, 40 cents by mail.
START TO-DAY.
Answer Books, 75 cents at the office, 80 cents by mail.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK FOR CATALOGUE
If you cut this order form, fill it out and send or bring it in with the sum designated, you will receive the Official Copyrighted Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles, and seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures in the contest. In the catalogue are all the correct titles to the seventy-seven pictures. Catalogues, 35 cents at this office, 40 cents by mail.

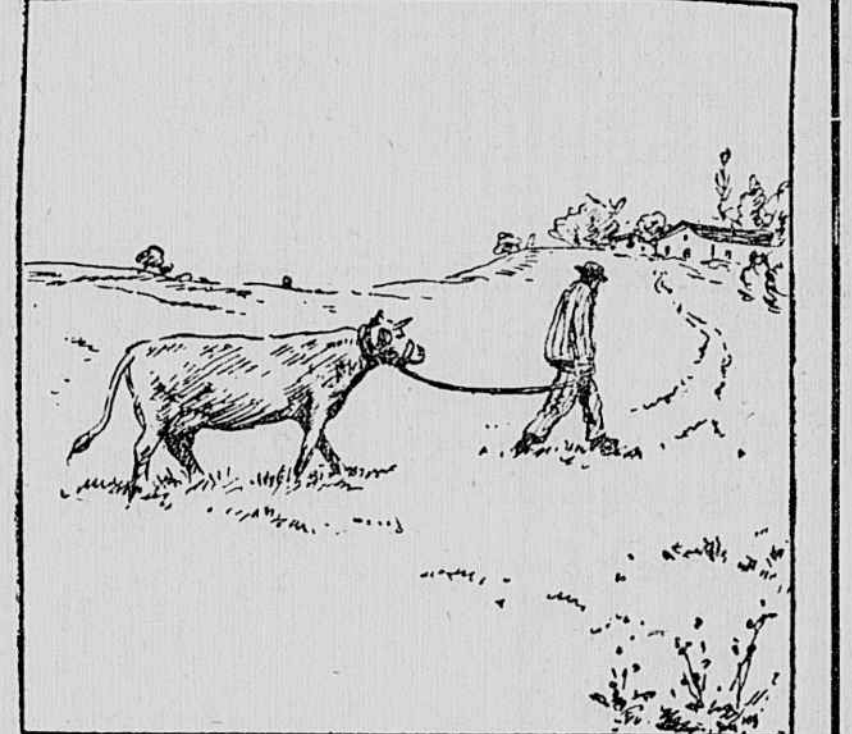
Do Not Send Stamps or Silver. Send Check or Money Order.

Booklovers' Contest Editor,
The Times-Dispatch:
Inclosed find 40 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles and the seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures.
Name
Street and No.
City State

ENTER THIS CONTEST TO-DAY.
You can enter contest at any time. Order the paper sent you for three months beginning with issue of day your order is received.
Get in the contest right now. It is just becoming interesting.
Don't miss a single picture. Get this paper every day.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily and Sunday by carrier, 65c a month.
Daily and Sunday by mail for three months, \$1.50.
Price of paper per single copy: Daily, 2c. Sunday, 5c.

The Times-Dispatch's Great \$1200.00 Gold Booklovers' Contest
Picture No. 27 Date, August 22nd



What Book Does This Picture Represent?
Write Title and Name of Author in Form Below

Title
Author
Your Name
Street and Number
City or Town
TOTAL NUMBER OF PICTURES, 77. Contest began July 27th. Each day a different picture appears in this space. Cut them out. Save them until the last picture appears on October 11th. Don't send in partial lists. Wait until you have all the answers to the 77. Read Rules, Daily Story and Special Announcements in another part of this paper. It will help you win a prize. Extra pictures and coupon of any that have appeared may be had at 2c. Enter to-day without registering your name. Merely Save Pictures and Coupons as they appear.

GET AN ANSWER BOOK (it contains 77 double pages) AND 35 PICTURES FREE
You can make ten answers to each picture, yet only need but one copy of each picture.
On the upper page you paste a picture. On the lower section you write from one to ten book titles which you have selected for the picture pasted above.
You save time, labor and expense with an Answer Book, and it helps you to win.

USE THIS ORDER FORM FOR THE ANSWER BOOK.

Booklovers' Contest Editor,
The Times-Dispatch:
Find herewith 80 cents (75 cents at office), for which deliver to me your Answer Book and six certificates, returnable as the pictures appear in the contest for Pictures Nos. 36 to 70.
Name
Street and No.
City State

Do not send stamps or silver. Send check or money order.

The principal features in connection with this contest are copyrighted by the Booklovers' Contest Co., San Francisco, Cal.